

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH

VOL. 5.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 8, 1848.

NO. 7.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
A. G. HODGES, Thos. J. Todd, John W. Finnell and John W. Finnell,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. G. HODGES & CO.
J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large unsifted sheet, will be furnished to subscribers at \$2, in advance, or \$2.50 at the expiration of six months.
The "WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily subscribers, during the Session of the Legislature, \$1.00.
For each additional 10 lines, to Daily Session subscribers, 50 cents.
For 10 lines, for a single insertion, 50 cents.
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, after the first, of ten lines or less, 10 cents.
For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, 15 cents.
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, 10 cents.
Longer advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

STATE REGISTER, &c.

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Wm. D. Reed, Secretary of State.
O. G. Gates, Attorney General.
Harry I. Bodley, 1st Auditor.
Thos. S. Page, 2nd Auditor.
Jas. Davidson, Treasurer.
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Geo. A. Robertson, Librarian.
N. E. Craig, Keeper State Prison.
C. S. Waller, Clerk State Prison.

JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS.

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D. Breck, Associate Justice.
James Simpson, Associate Justice.
Jacob Swigert, Clerk.
Joseph Gray, Sergeant at Arms.

CHANCELLOR.

S. S. Nicholas, Chancellor, Louisville.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Walker Reid, First District.
Henry O. Brown, Second District.
Richard A. Buckner, Jr., Third District.
James Pryor, Fourth District.
William F. Bullock, Fifth District.
Asher W. Graham, Sixth District.
Benj. Shackelford, Seventh District.
Christopher Tompkins, Eighth District.
Samuel Lusk, Ninth District.
W. C. Goodloe, Tenth District.
Knox Farrow, Eleventh District.
John L. Bridges, Twelfth District.
Samuel F. Carpenter, Thirteenth District.
John Callahan, Fourteenth District.
Tunstall Quarles, Fifteenth District.
Wiley P. Fowler, Sixteenth District.
Mason Brown, Seventeenth District.
Wm. B. Kinkead, Nineteenth District.

CITY JUDGES.

John Joyce, City Judge, Louisville.
George R. Trotter, City Judge, Lexington.

MAYORS.

B. W. Foley, Mayor of Covington.
John B. Lindsey, Mayor of Newport.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

Harrison Taylor, First District.
Livingston Lindsey, Second District.
A. H. Robertson, Third District.
Richard A. Logan, Fourth District.
Nathaniel White, Fifth District.
Wm. V. Loving, Sixth District.
Ninian E. Gray, Seventh District.
Zachariah Whent, Eighth District.
George W. Shanklin, Ninth District.
Thomas Turner, Jr., Tenth District.
Walter Chiles, Eleventh District.
J. T. Boyle, Twelfth District.
William Alexander, Thirteenth District.
Alfred Allen, Fourteenth District.
Silas Woodson, Fifteenth District.
Richard L. Hayes, Sixteenth District.
T. N. Lindsey, Seventeenth District.
Wm. R. McFerran, Eighteenth District.
Green V. Goble, Nineteenth District.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—FRANKFORT BRANCH.

Thos. N. Lindsey, President.
Ed. H. Taylor, Cashier.
A. W. Dudley, Directors.
D. Thornton.
J. Baltzell.
Jacob Swigert.
R. P. Letcher.
James Harlan.

Days of discount, every Friday morning at 9 o'clock; proceeds payable after 10. Note to be deposited on the preceding day by 2 o'clock.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS!

Western Mail, via Louisville, Ky.
Arrives Daily by 1 o'clock P. M.
Departs Daily at 10 o'clock A. M.
Eastern Mail, via Lexington, Ky.
Arrives Daily by 10 o'clock A. M.
Departs Daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
Southern Mail, via Harrodsburg, Ky.
Arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, by 1 o'clock P. M.
Departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Madison, (Ind.) Mail, via New Castle, Ky.
Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, by 6 o'clock P. M.
Departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock A. M.
Owenton (Ky.) Mail.
Arrives Mondays and Thursdays, by 6 o'clock P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

Trabue & Friend,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SIXTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1848.

Frankfort Advertisements.

WM. BRIDGES,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 3, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
January 1, 1848.

J. W. DELLARD—TAILOR.
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
January 1, 1848.

R. KNOTT,
DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
January 1, 1848.

CHEAP STORE!
R. SHIELDS,
Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.
January 1, 1848.

G. W. OWEN,
Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET,
HAS ON HAND a general assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, "Sells cheap for Cash!" Call and see!!
Country Produce of every kind taken in exchange, at the market price, for any article in his line.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

E. & S. STEDMAN,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PAPER, GROCERIES, &c.,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
Cash paid for RAGS.
January 1, 1848.

WM. H. GREENUP & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers and Produce Dealers,
BROADWAY, FRANKFORT, KY.
HAVE ON HAND, and keep constantly a general supply of every article in their line. Give us a call.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

JAMES PURCELL,
Family Grocer, and Dealer in Produce,
MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.
January 1, 1848.

GRAY & GEORGE,
Confectioners and Fruit Dealers,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
KEEP constantly on hand all kinds of FRUITS, PRESERVED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c.—Also a general assortment of NOTIONS, FAMILY GROCERIES, and in fact every article in their line of business. Give us a call.
January 1, 1848.

PIERSON & MERIWETHER,
CONFECTIONERS,
And Dealers in Fruits, Preserves, Family Articles, &c.,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
January 1, 1848.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM & SONS,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Trunks, Harness, &c.
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of articles usually manufactured in their line. Give us a call before you purchase elsewhere.
January 1, 1848.

MILTON BURNHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,
And Dealer in Stoves, Grates and Hollow Ware,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
January 1, 1848.

F. A. KENNON'S
Auction and Commission House,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
WHERE there can at all times be found almost every description of
Dry Goods, Furniture, Books, Stationery, &c.,
At private sale by retail or otherwise, at exceedingly low prices.
January 1, 1848.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.
JOHN P. CAMMACK,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
HAS now on hand at his Warehouse, a large assortment of fine styles FURNITURE of various patterns; and a large lot of good CHAIRS. The assortment consists of Dressing BUREAUS of different patterns and prices, Plain SIDEBOARD, do do do do, End, Dining, Breakfast and Centre Tables, High-top Mahogany, Birds Eye Maple, Cherry, and Sycamore BEDSTEADS—of all varieties, Case seat Parlor CHAIRS, Large Rocking Chair seat do, Spring bottom arm do, Nursing Chair—bottom arm do, And a large assortment of Windsor Chairs, of different patterns, and a variety of prices.
J. P. C. respectfully invites attention to his lot of Furniture and Chairs, and believes he can promise such bargains as will suit purchasers.
January 1, 1848.

WM. LYONS,
Corner of Main and High Streets, Frankfort, Ky.,
STILL continues to carry on BLACKSMITHING in all its various branches. He keeps on hand WAGONS and PLOUGHS of all sizes and descriptions.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

J. J. QUINN,
Carriage and Wagon Maker,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HIS COACH SHOP may be found at the Stage Lot, where he does all kinds of Carriage and Coach repairing.
HIS WAGON SHOP is on High Street, next door to Mr. Lyons's Blacksmith Shop, where he will be pleased to see all who may wish work in his line of business.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Notice.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by R. A. Boush, on High Street, near Wm. Lyons's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to do all kinds of
TURNING IN WOOD AND IRON; also, fitting up and repairing MILLS and MACHINERY of all kinds, with neatness and dispatch. Terms to suit the times.
T. L. ROBERTS.
FRANKFORT, Oct. 11th, 1847.—1f

A. MUNSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MEDICAL EMPORIUM,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.
ALL the Patent Medicines, and every thing in the Drug line, kept constantly on hand.
The purity and genuineness of every article warranted.
Prescriptions filled neatly, accurately, and with dispatch.
Medicines can be had at any hour of the night.
He wishes to sell for cash. His prices are very low; and he will make it to the interest of purchasers to patronize him.
Agent for the Canton Tea Company.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

BROADWAY HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
W. H. KENDALL,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep this old and well known establishment, and solicits patronage. His Table, as usual, shall be furnished with the choicest delicacies of the market.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Louisville Advertisements.

Groceries Cheap for Cash!
F. E. PUGH,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
No. 443, Main, between 4th and 5th Streets, one door above A. J. Gandy & Co., Louisville, Ky.

MERCHANDISE, TRADERS AND FARMERS, who visit this Market to buy GROCERIES FOR CASH, I would solicit a call from such before they purchase elsewhere, as I flatter myself I can give better bargains and better satisfaction than they can find at any other establishment. My stock of GROCERIES are generally fresh, and consist of the following assortment:
500 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 " prime Java Coffee,
20 " prime Old Java Coffee,
20 hds. fair and bright New Orleans Sugar,
100 barrels Plantation Molasses,
20 " best quality Sugar House Molasses,
20 half barrels do do do,
25 barrels Leaf Sugar, No. 14 to 17,
10 half chests fine Gunpowder Tea,
50 lbs. chests do do do,
100 " do do do do do,
100 " 2 lb. do do do do do,
200 boxes Sumner Mould Candles,
20 " Star Candles,
50 " Brown Soap,
25 " best City made Starch,
250 Reams best quality Wrapping Paper,
20 " due quality Foolscap Paper,
60 boxes Musselman's 12s. half pound and pound Lump Tobacco,
25 " of the best Virginia Oranoko Tobacco,
5000 pounds Bar Lead,
250 bags Shot, No. 1 to 7,
20 " Buck Shot,
200 boxes best Irish Raisins,
20 " fresh Candy, assortment in a box,
25000 dozen Hope Factory Yarn,
10000 " Navy Blue Yarn,
50 bales Cotton Baling,
60 dozen Painted Buckets,
20 " Painted Buckets,
20 " White Tubs,
350 kegs Boston and Junonia Nails,
40 barrels Tarred Iron Bar,
100 barrels best Superfine Flour,
100 boxes fresh Western Reserve Cheese,
75 whole, half and quarter Cans, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel,
All of which will be sold low for Cash, by
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

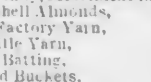
SNEAD, GARDNER & CO.,
419, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.
Wholesale Grocers,
OFFER FOR SALE:
400 bags Rio Coffee,
500 lbs. New Orleans Sugar,
150 lbs. Molasses,
250 bags Cotton Yarn,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Bainbridge, Caruth & Bailly,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN
American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.,
No. 408, Main Street, between Fifth and Bullitt Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1848.

W. B. BELKNAP,
538, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,
Wholesale Dealer in
IRON of every description,
NAILS do,
STEEL do,
HOLLOW-WARE, CASTINGS, &c.,
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

D. MARSHALL'S
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
Main, between 4th and 5th Streets, Louisville, Ky.
ALSO,
PHILADELPHIA AND FRENCH CAMEL SKINS,
Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees,
With a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS—for sale by
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

W. C. FELLOWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
CONNECTED WITH
FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
CASH ADVANCES made on shipments to either house.
January 1, 1848.

Woodruff & McBride,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;
And Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools of every Description—Also,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAINES, (which they warrant.)
Which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 54, Third Street, near Main.  Sign of the Big Plane.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Boys Clothing!! Boys Clothing!!
THE subscriber respectfully informs those that are unacquainted, that he keeps constantly on hand, the largest assortment of BOYS CLOTHING, together with
GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE APPAREL,
West of the Mountains, at strict uniform prices.
Mammoth Clothing Depot, N. E. Corner of Market and 4th, Louisville, 1848.

S. HART, **S. N. STONE,**
SOL. HART & CO.,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
No. 453, South East Corner of Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Where can be found at all times a general assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Of every variety.
Southern Merchants and Retailers supplied on advantageous terms.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

New Saddlery Warehouse.
E. STOKES,
No. 445, Corner of Main and Fifth Streets, Louisville, Ky.
(FORMERLY OF THE FINEST IN THE STATE.)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and former customers generally, that he has recommenced the above business in all its varieties. He has just received an entire new and well selected stock, embracing a full assortment of the various Hardware articles, and a great variety of TRIMMINGS used by Saddlers, Harness Makers, Carriage and Trunk Manufacturers, together with a general assortment of Carriage and Riding Whips.
Persons dealing in the above articles will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Maison Dor,
471, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Carpets, Rugs and Oil Cloths.
January 1, 1848.

Louisville Advertisements.

Wallace & Lithgow,
530 Main, and 34 Pearl St., Louisville, Kentucky,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
SAD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinsmith's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c.

WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices.
Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
G. V. RAYMOND, Manufacturer and Dealer,
451, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

INVITES the attention of Merchants and Consumers to his large and well assorted stock of
Hats and Caps, viz:
Beaver, Molester, Nutria, Silk, Angola, Russia, Coney, and Wool HATS—of an immense variety of Cloth, Glazed, Silk, Otter, Beaver, Nutria and Musk CAPS, all of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

H. H. HONORE,
Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected assortment of all styles and shapes:
Mechanics' Tools, all kinds,
Builder's Hardware,
Cabinet Maker's Hardware,
Furniture Trimmings of all kinds,
Cotton and Wool Carbs,
Castings, Spades and Shovels,
Mill, Pit and Cross Cut Saws,
Hand, Sash and Circular Saws,
A full assortment of Britannia,
Together with all articles usually kept in a Hardware Store.
All of which I am determined to sell at such prices as will be an inducement for those wishing to purchase for Cash.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

C. B. COOPER,
No. 461, Main Street, between 4th and 5th, Louisville, Ky.
MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN
Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin
AND SHEET-IRON.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large variety of TEA KETTLES, SADDLERS, BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES, SAUCE PANS, BELIFAXIA AND JAPAN WARE of all kinds. All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than at any other house in the city.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

SOMERVILLE & BAXTER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,
AND DEALERS IN
COOKING STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.
Sign of the GOLDEN STOVE, No. 461, Main Street, near 5th, Louisville, Ky.

ON HAND a constant supply of Improved Premium COOKING STOVES; Fancy Parlor AIR-TIGHT STOVES, 6, 7, and 10 Plate STOVES; COAL STOVES; TEA KETTLES; Embossed and Plated GRATES; SADDLERS, AND COPPER MILLS.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Edward Holbrook—Manufacturer,
No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
OFFERS FOR SALE,
250 BOXES of Lard, manufactured from the celebrated Bacon Creek Lard,
150 boxes lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf,
150 boxes half lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf,
150 boxes 3/4 lb. lump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf,
20 boxes 12 boxes to lb.,
Merchants and Dealers would do well to call and examine his TOBACCO before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied they can be suited.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

50,000 CIGARS!! CIGARS!!
40,000 CHOICE Havana Regalia de la Palma,
20,000 " " " Estrella,
20,000 " " " Canoe's,
20,000 " " " de Moys's,
20,000 " " " Principes.
Old and fine, for sale low at No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, by
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Smoking Tobacco and Pipes.
500 BOXES Smoking Tobacco, 8 oz.,
300 kegs Stone Pipes—for sale low, by
EDWARD HOLBROOK,
Jan. 1, 1848. No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN WATSON,
Leather Manufacturer,
And Dealer in Saddle and Saddlery Hardware,
591, Main Street, near 4th, Louisville, Ky.
Also, a general assortment of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Agent for the sale of GOODYEAR'S GUN ELASTIC BELTING and HOSE. Orders solicited and punctually filled.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

GEORGE WELBY,
No. 202, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky.
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, &c. &c.
Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for Groceries.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Piatt, Bucklin & Co.,
WHOLESALE CASH COMMISSION SHOE STORE,
Opposite A. Gandy & Co's Auction Rooms, South side of Main, between 5th and 6th Streets,
Louisville, Kentucky.

HAVE now in stock, received by recent arrivals, a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will be constantly receiving additional supplies from Manufacturers East, on consignment, which enables them to offer their goods at all times at lowest market rates for Cash.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
We are now receiving and offering for sale, a large and well selected stock of
WARE AND CUTLERY, bought for cash, and selected by one of our firm during the past summer, at the manufacturers in BIRMINGHAM and SHEFFIELD, and are now prepared to offer extra inducements to MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, and BUILDERS, who may favor us by calling and examining our stock and prices, as well as the styles and qualities of our goods.
Our stock will be kept full, by regular receipts from the Fall and Winter, from the manufacturers. We have now in Store as follows:
350 gross Table Cutlery, assorted qualities;
1500 dozen Pocket Cutlery;
100 do Wade & Butler's Razors, very superior;
100 do Rogers & Sons' Pocket Cutlery;
100 do Gun Locks, Runt and percussion;
600 do Padlocks;
70 do Carpenters' and Imitation Knob Locks;
100 do Butcher and Cook Knives;
100 do Shoe Knives;
15 do Butcher's Steels;
50 gross Table and Tea Spoons;
150 dozen Drawing Knives, 9 to 12 inch;
85 do Hand, Panel, and Back Saws;
100 do Scissors and Shears;
1500 do best Cast Steel Files;
600 do Curry Combs, assorted;
150 pair assorted Steelbrads;
200 sets assorted Fire Irons, some very fine;
20 dozen Sheep Shears;
20 do Wootenham & Sons' fine Cutlery;
With a large stock of all other articles usually kept in a Hardware Store, and for sale at the lowest Cash prices.
A. B. SEMPLE & BROTHER,
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

HETH & HALBERT,
Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.,
Wholesale Grocers,
OFFER FOR SALE
380 BAGS Rio Coffee,
120 lbs. s. prime Sugar,
160 barrels Molasses,
Mackerel,
All kinds of Country Produce taken in Exchange.
Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Texas Emigration and Land Company!

320 Acres of Land for \$20—160 Acres of Land for \$10.

THE TEXAS EMIGRATION AND LAND COMPANY having derived their Grant from the late Republic of Texas, by contracts made with the President thereof, under authority of the special acts of Congress, approved 4th February, 1841, and 19th January, 1842, granting lands to Emigrants, will continue to give 320 acres of land to families, and 160 acres of land to single men over 17 years of age, until the 1st day of July, 1848, conditioned, that the family shall pay \$8.00, and the single man \$10, for the surveying fees. A family, as defined in our Contracts, must consist of—
"A man and his wife, with or without children;"
"A widower with two or more children; if males under 17 years of age, if females, unmarried;"
"A widow with two or more children; if males under 17 years of age, if females, unmarried;"
"Two single men over the age of seventeen years, each one being entitled to 160 acres."

On his arrival in the Colony, the Emigrants should forthwith apply to the Agent of the Company, Mr. Henry O. Holcove, residing at St. Louis, in Deane county, who will at all times be ready to assist him in the selection of his land, and enter the same on books kept for that purpose, and give him a certificate thereof, which certificate will be evidence of his having settled in the Colony in due time.

Our Grant lies in the North-Eastern part of Texas, between the 32nd and 34th degrees of Latitude North, and 101st and 102nd degrees of Longitude West, from Washington, beginning on the south side of Red River, at a point 12 miles east of the False Ouachita, running thence due South 100 miles, thence East 100 miles, thence North 100 miles, thence West 160 miles to the beginning, having a front on the west side of Red River of nearly 12 miles, and includes within its limits the upper and lower Cross Timbers, and the head waters of the Brazos and Trinity Rivers, the Trinity being navigable for Steam Boats of light draught, from the interior of the Colony to the Gulf of Mexico, into which it empties, some 25 miles from Galveston, and Red River, to the Mississippi, affording an outlet for the surplus productions of the country. This grant of Texas is peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat, experience within the last two years having tested the fact, that it will produce 30 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 to 70 pounds to the bushel. Indian corn, eye barley, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, melons, garden vegetables of all kinds, cotton, hemp and tobacco, and the celebrated musket grass which covers the prairie and upon which cattle subsist, and keep fat during the winter, and require only to be occasionally salted and kept together, to rear them in great numbers.

The planting season commences in February and continues until May.

Colonel William Myers, who removed there from Garrard County, Ky., last fall, says in a letter dated 28th May, 1847—
"I will not venture to tell the friends in Kentucky that the land here is better than the best land in Kentucky, but I will say that I would not believe it; but now I assert it, for the soil is deeper, being in many places five feet, and the kindest land to work I ever put a plough in. I verily believe that around the forks of the Trinity, lies the largest body of first rate land in America."

Let no Emigrant lose sight of the important fact, that our contracts with the Government of Texas expire on the 1st day of July, 1848, and that the most favorable time to settle, and to have the land surveyed, and to have a house or cabin erected, and to be residing therein with his family, by that date, and after that date, and the opportunity of settling lands for the purpose, perhaps, just for ever. To secure this valuable information, by addressing the undersigned Trustees or either of them, post paid, shall receive prompt attention.

WILLIS STEVART,
JOHN J. SMITH,
W. C. PETERS,
Trustees of the Texas Emigration and Land Company,
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 16, 1847.—78-2mwdm

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN BAPTIST REVIEW,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RELIGION AND LITERATURE,
Rev. J. L. Waller and Rev. R. R. Lillard, Editors,
A. G. HODGES & CO., PRINTERS, FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS PERIODICAL has been commended in the strongest terms by Editors, Ministers, Churches, Associations, and General Associations, of the denomination to whose interests it is especially devoted. In this respect, it is rapidly increasing, and has already secured a large and increasing patronage, and is now published by the Western Baptist Review, at Frankfort, Ky.

TERMS.—The Western Baptist Review will be published, on excellent paper and in the best style, about the middle of each month; each number containing 40 octavo pages. At Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than one Volume. The Third Volume will commence in September. Money for the Review may be sent by mail, addressed to "Western Baptist Review, at Frankfort, Ky."

Any person obtaining six new subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

B. C. BRADLEY, General Agent.

Editors with whom we exchange will please copy our articles twice or three times, and the favor will be reciprocated, either by inserting advertisements in the Commonwealth or on the cover of the Review.

Prospectus of the Christian Mirror.

THIS paper will be devoted to the discovery, illustration, and defence of truth—to the advocacy of whatever things are pure, lovely, and of good report. So far as it may be deemed expedient to give it a local character, it will aim especially to promote the interests of Apostolic Christianity in Kentucky. But a brief outline of its intended course, can be here sketched.

I. A candid and thorough examination of the questions involved in Church Organization, and Co-operation, will be attempted. The Bible Society question will be considered. Much investigation of these subjects is yet unattempted. Let no one deprecate its discussion. In the minority, let us rapidly progress, and be in the majority, and is to be invited, rather than repelled. It is no discussion that is dreaded, but those angry personalities, into which, even religious discussions too often descend. Nothing should be said, which will excite the passions of the people. In general, nothing that can be personally offensive to any one, will be admitted, unless the defence of the community against imposture, shall urgently demand it.

II. To furnish entertaining and instructive reading for the younger members of churches, being not the least important aim of our paper, we shall attempt, for their advantage especially, a brief exposition of the elementary principles, and ultimate aims of the Reformation.

III. The subject of Education in general, and of Female Education in particular, will receive such attention as we may be able to give. Hints, as to the best mode of instructing a family in the Sacred Scriptures, will be offered.

IV. Condensed reports from Churches and Evangelists, reports of State, Annual, and Co-operation meetings will be published, and any advertisement required

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7, 1848.

Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norroy, of the Episcopal Church. Journal of yesterday was read by the Secretary. Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Senate, appeared and took the Chair.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The usual number of copies ordered to be printed and the report referred to the committee on Education.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Hardin, Thurman and Patterson, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. CRENSHAW, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the heirs of David Mize, deceased; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. RICE from the same committee, a bill limiting the Jurisdiction of the General Court in certain cases; second and third readings dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. BOYD from the committee on Religion, a bill divorcing Mary C. Parker from her husband, Wm. C. Parker; second and third readings of the bill being dispensed with.

Messrs. BOYD and FOX set forth the merits of the case in a few remarks, and the bill was then passed.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. HAMBLETON reported a bill for the benefit of the heirs of Thos. D. Helm, deceased; readings dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. McNARY—a bill to change the name of Wm. G. Musgrove, of Hopkins county, to that of Wm. G. Logan; readings dispensed with, and passed.

Mr. ENGLISH—a bill to amend an act entitled "an act to further protect the rights of married women;" second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Also—a bill to modify and repeal in part the "Negro law of 1833;" second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills: To Mr. TODD—a bill to charter a company to construct a turnpike road from Lexington to Newtown, in Scott county; referred.

Also—a bill to appoint trustees to the Ashreed Church and burying-ground; referred.

To Mr. McMILLAN—a bill for the benefit of the children of Wm. Arnett, and others, of Nicholas county; referred.

To Mr. EVANS—a bill giving jurisdiction to Circuit Court Judges to grant changes of venue in criminal prosecutions; referred.

Mr. TODD asked leave to report a bill incorporating a company to construct a turnpike road from Lexington to Newtown; granted and bill referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

To Mr. SLAUGHTER—leave to introduce a bill directing the Secretary of State to furnish Samuel Carpenter, Judge of 13th district, certain law books lost by his predecessors; referred.

To Mr. RUSSELL—a bill for the benefit of Richard and Elizabeth E. Neese; referred.

Orders of the Day.

H. R. bill for the benefit of the Judge of the 2nd Judicial District; second reading dispensed with, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

H. R. bill to amend the road law of Trimble county; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

H. R. bill to authorize the taking of depositions of Officers and Soldiers on foreign service; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

H. R. bill to amend the law in relation to the town of Bowlinggreen; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

H. R. bill for the benefit of James T. Pettus; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

H. R. bill to change the name of Henderson Robertson, and for other purposes; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

H. R. bill for the benefit of Amanda Hutchison and her children; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

H. R. bill concerning the election of Electors for President and Vice President; second reading dispensed with, and referred.

The following amendment of the H. R., to the Senate resolution authorizing the Governor to have a national salute fired on the morning of the 8th inst., was concurred, in viz:

"And that he be requested to fire a salute of One hundred guns on the 22d and 23d of February next in honor of the birth day of Washington, and of the great victory obtained on those days at Buena Vista, by Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, mainly with Volunteer Militia troops, over Gen. Santa Anna, President of Mexico, commanding four times the number of troops opposed to him."

Special Order of the Day.

The bill to again take the sense of the people of Kentucky as to the propriety of calling a Convention to alter the Constitution of Kentucky, was, on motion of Mr. CRENSHAW, referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 7, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Robinson.

Journal was read by the Clerk. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Culton, Miller, Speed, Short, Carlisle, Pratt, Bowen and Conner, which were appropriately referred.

Reports of Standing Committees.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS reported against the petition of sundry citizens of the town of Bath; agreed to.

Also—against the petition of John Culver; but on request the report was withdrawn, and on motion of

Mr. S. YOUNG, the committee were discharged from further consideration of the matter, and the petition was referred to the committee on the Sinking Fund.

Mr. J. N. STEPHENS, a bill to authorize the Trustees of the town of Cadiz, in Trigg county, to sell certain grounds, &c.; read and passed.

A message from the Senate, was received, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which on motion of

Mr. HARDY, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUSH, against the petition of sundry citizens of Wayne county, to establish additional election precincts.

Mr. HUDSON moved to reverse the report of the committee, when

Mr. BUSH explained the grounds upon which the committee had reported adversely to the petition.

The committee were not opposed to granting the prayer of the petitioners, but they were compelled in duty to report against them, because the petitioners had not complied with the requisitions of the Statute in regard to posting notices, &c.

Mr. HARDY was anxious that the House should act upon the matter if it was possible, since it was a matter of importance to the people of that county. The Presidential election was to be held only one day, and it was necessary to have additional precincts, in order that all the citizens might be able to vote.

Mr. NEWELL thought there ought to be some action taken by the House in relation to the matter, and either enact a general law, or give the remedy asked in special cases.

Mr. WINTERSMITH moved to refer back to the committee, with instructions to inquire what counties have not sufficient election precincts to take their vote in one day; carried.

Mr. BOWLING, against the petition of James N. Small, which, at the request of

Mr. T. D. BROWN, was withdrawn, together with the resolution.

Mr. BOWLING, against the petition of Wm. D. Scott; agreed to.

Mr. COMBS, against the petition of James T. Withers; agreed to.

Also—against the petition of W. C. Compton and wife; agreed to.

Mr. GARNETT had leave to withdraw the petition.

Mr. COMBS, a bill for the relief of George M. Green; read, and on the motion to dispense with the further readings of the bill,

Mr. TOWLES said that perhaps he was better acquainted with the facts of this case, than any other member of the House. The aid of this House was asked, not so much for the benefit of Mr. Green, as that husband, wife and children, (slaves,) might be brought together in one family. He hoped that the bill would pass, and he thought it to be due to the slaves, on the ground of human sympathy, although they happened to be guilty of a stain not like our own.

Mr. COMBS moved that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Thos. B. Powell, and that it be referred to Committee of Ways and Means; carried.

Also—That the Judiciary Committee have leave to bring in a bill more effectually to prevent gambling; carried.

Mr. MOORE, a bill for the benefit of the heirs of S. H. Anderson, deceased; read and passed.

Mr. HANSON, a bill for the benefit of Frederick A. Kennon and wife; read and passed.

Also—a bill to regulate the manner of docketing causes in the Court of Appeals; the report was withdrawn on request.

Mr. WOOD, a bill to continue in force the law for the appointment of Commonwealth Attorneys; read and passed.

Mr. A. YOUNG, against the petition of George Babbitt, for a divorce from his wife; agreed to.

Also—a bill to divorce Wm. Wilkinson, from his wife Juliana; read, and on motion to dispense with the further readings of the bill

Mr. A. YOUNG made a statement of the facts laid before the committee which were simply that the petitioner was an old man of three score years and more; his wife, who was an "old maid" when he married her, had voluntarily abandoned him in February last, that she had given him a writing confessing that her abandonment of him was without cause, &c., that he had returned to her all the effects which she had brought into the partnership, and now came before this house to be discharged from the obligations of a contract which had been so palpably violated by the other party.

Mr. HUGHES desired to know if the petitioner wanted to marry, before the spring term of the court.

Mr. WILKINS made a further statement of the facts of the case, and the reasons of the petitioner for desiring to be divorced. He had some property and some worthy children, who ought to inherit it; and the only object of the divorce was to save the property for those children, who desired it, rather than let the wife have her third when she had already had her own even to the last tea spoon. He thought the case did not come within the letter or spirit of the resolution which had been adopted.

Mr. BULLOCK said if he understood the case, it was, that the old man wanted a new wife. He was opposed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. WINTERSMITH moved to amend by adding that he should not be allowed to marry again; lost.

The yeas and nays being called on the final passage of the bill it was carried; yeas 51 nays 39.

Mr. A. YOUNG, a bill to divorce Benjamin Collins from his wife, Nancy, read, when

Mr. R. H. FIELD said, that the wife of the petitioner had been divorced from her husband by a due course of law, that since that time the bone of contention had died away, that she had repented herself, of the course pursued by her, and of the end attained, and now desired to return to her first love. That she, as well as the petitioner had conscientious scruples as to their right again to marry, and for that reason she had joined with him in the petition for his divorce, in order that they might again be each placed upon their original rights and take a fair start.

Mr. TOWLES did not want to interfere with other peoples business, but he could not agree with the gentleman last up, in regard to the necessity of this bill. He thought if Ben. wanted to marry Nancy there could be no objection to it; for it would not be bigamy, in his opinion—for Ben. could not make two wives out of Nancy, even if he did marry her twice, and as for Nancy, she had an undoubted right to marry Ben. for she had been divorced a *vinculo matrimonii*. He thought it would place this House in a ridiculous position, to pass this bill and grant a man a right which he before possessed. He was opposed to granting any divorce, because he thought the Legislature had not the right to grant divorces and discharge one party from a contract to which they would hold the other party bound; he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and in view of that oath, he could not vote for any such bill. He thought there was no necessity of passing this bill, and especially since its only effort would be to subject the parties to the payment of another marriage fee.

(Mr. Williams' remarks will be given to-morrow.)

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Moore, Towles, Hardy and Hughes, when

Mr. WINTERSMITH offered the following substitute, viz: that Benjamin Collins, be restored to all the rights and privileges of an unmarried man.

Mr. TOWLES offered an amendment to the substitute, which the Speaker decided to be out of order. The substitute being accepted,

Mr. HANSON called the previous question, upon which the bill passed.

Mr. WALL, chairman of the committee on Enrollments reported that he had examined certain bills and found them correctly enrolled.

Orders of the Day.

Senate bill for the benefit of W. Wood, Surveyor of Clinton county; read and passed.

S. B. an act for the benefit of Samuel Hogan, of Greene county; read and referred.

S. B. an act directing a proclamation to be made of the readiness of Kentucky to redeem her unpaid six year bonds; read and passed.

S. B. an act to exempt from military duty the

volunteers to the war in Mexico; read and referred.

S. B. an act for the benefit of L. D. Berry of Hickman county; read and passed.

S. B. an act for the benefit of Rice Maxey of Clinton county.

Mr. HAGGARD made a statement of the facts in the case, when

Mr. NEWELL moved to commit to the Judiciary committee; lost.

The bill was then passed.

S. B. an act providing for a change of venue in the case of Benjamin All; read, when

Mr. COMBS moved to commit to the Judiciary committee, which was carried.

S. B. an act to amend an act, entitled, an act to authorize the Auditor to correct certain mistakes, &c.; read, and on motion of

Mr. HARDY, was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. TOWLES moved that a committee of three be appointed to conduct the case of impeachment of J. A. Duff, before the Senate on the 11th day of January; carried. Messrs. Towles, Speed and Moore, were appointing such committee.

S. B. an act to amend an act for the benefit of John U. Watson, P. Cave and others; read and passed.

S. B. an act for the benefit of Mary C. Parker—divorcing her from her husband; read and referred.

S. B. an act limiting the jurisdiction of the General Court in certain cases; read and referred.

A resolution published in Senate proceedings of Tuesday, concerning newspaper postage, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. HARDY in the chair, on the bill "to modify the act of 1833, concerning the importation of slaves."

After some progress in the bill, on motion of Mr. GARNETT, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. NEWELL had leave of absence for five days, and at his request, he was excused from serving on the Apportionment Committee, and Mr. SHORT was placed thereon.

Select Committee.

Mr. MOORE, a bill for the improvement of Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap turnpike road.

The House then adjourned.

REMARKS OF Mr. WINTERSMITH on the amendment to add the 14th section to the Convention Bill.

Mr. WINTERSMITH remarked that he would like to suggest a few thoughts in favor of the proposition. The Constitution required the Legislature to ascertain as nearly as possible the number of voters in the State at the time of the election, so that they might know whether a majority of them all had voted for a Convention. As the bill now reads, the Commissioners of Tax were directed to ascertain all who would be entitled to vote for the year 1848. This was done in March or April. In making the estimate, all then entitled, and all who should attain the right to vote before the election, by becoming of age or maturity of residence, were necessarily to be ascertained. It would be impossible for the Commissioners to know who would die or remove from the State previously to the election. All would therefore be included in their lists, who would be entitled to vote, without a reduction of those who would be disfranchised by the act of God, or their own act. A fair calculation of the bills of mortality would be, that in the year, twelve per cent. of the voting population die or remove, and in the four months intervening between the taking of the lists by the Commissioners, and the time of the election, the reduction by death and removal would be about four per cent. This would make a difference of about five thousand, in the aggregate list of voters.

He thought that no fair interpretation of the Constitution could authorize the passage of a law, by which these votes should constitute a part of the aggregate number of voters, a majority of which, it was necessary the Convention should obtain. On the contrary, it was manifestly clear, that the Convention should only be required to obtain a majority of the actual voting population. The bill of last session, and the present bill, are both deficient in this particular. The consequences might be, that the whole system of constitutional reform might be defeated, in a contested struggle, by the omission. He hoped the real friends of a Convention, would not permit the hazard of such a contest, but would see that their favorite project should be placed in a fair and eligible position, and not be required to obtain a larger vote than the Constitution itself required.

The only question here presented, in fact, is, does the amendment propose a practical mode of correcting the Commissioners books, by the reduction from it, of such voters as may be disfranchised previously to the election. He thought it did. The Convention, every where, had friends enough who would report the deaths and removals to the officers of the election. This, indeed, presents the only mode of attaining the object. He should therefore vote in favor of the amendment proposed.

From the Louisville Democrat.

CAPTAIN ROBERT ANDERSON.—The New Orleans Delta published, a short time since, a highly complimentary through a brief notice of this gallant Kentuckian, embracing sundry of his services previous to the present war; in which from the bombardment of Vera Cruz to the brilliant and perilous assault on El Molino del Rey, he has been a distinguished actor. We are gratified to be able to give farther particulars of his early career, and especially to add some particular details of that heroic exploit, assuredly one of the most brilliant as well as bloody of the war, which have reached us from an authentic source, and are highly creditable to our gallant army, as well as to this popular and accomplished officer.

Captain Robert Anderson, of the third regiment of U. S. Artillery, is a native of this county, son of Colonel Richard C. Anderson, a brave officer of the revolution, and for many years one of our most respected citizens, and brother of the talented Richard C. Anderson, who died abroad in the service of his country, while on a diplomatic mission. Robert Anderson graduated at West Point in 1824 or '25, and was then commissioned a lieutenant of artillery. He was afterwards stationed there as an instructor in artillery tactics—an appointment which evinced his high merit, as it has never been conferred except upon accomplished officers, whose morals and principles are known to be unexceptionable. He was for several years in the staff of Gen. Scott, as one of his aids—an office which he resigned when promoted to a captaincy, upon the honorable principle of preferring duty (with the prospect of promotion) in the line, to the more easy, and to most minds more captivating, service in the staff of the commander-in-chief. By the selection of the War Department, guage, several works on military tactics, which were translated and compiled, from the French language for the use of the army. He was with him published brother, Richard C. Anderson, when he died at Turbaco, and narrowly escaped the disease: that robbed Kentucky of one of her most gifted sons.

In the Black Hawk war, Captain Anderson first entered the field, and throughout that campaign, until its termination in the battle of Bad Axe, in which he bore an active part, he exhibited all the energy,

patience and courage of the true soldier. In the Florida war, to serve in which he resigned his post at West Point, he added much to his already high character, by the fidelity with which he discharged his arduous duties while in command of the pioneer company; and for his gallantry and good conduct at that period, he was brevetted. Such being, in brief, the distinguished services of this accomplished officer, it is with pride that we notice his recent brilliant career, and add his name to the list of those who are claimed by Jefferson county as her favorite sons.

The attack on the foundry, better known as *El Molino del Rey*, was assigned to Col. Garland's brigade, forming the right of Gen. Worth's division, nearest to Chapultepec—Capt. Robert Anderson commanding a detachment of the 3d Artillery, acting as infantry, being at the head, or near the head of the column. The service was expected to be desperate, and this gallant Kentuckian, writing to his family late on the night of the 7th, says: "We start half an hour before daylight for an attack on the enemy; our brigade is on the right, and our loss will doubtless be very heavy. Should God spare my life, I will resume this letter the earliest moment after victory." This remark is strikingly characteristic of the spirit which has animated our noble army: with a desperate service before them, and expecting the fiercest resistance, they have always expected victory, and in their language and conduct exhibited a coolness and self-confidence which led inevitably to that result.

Leaving their quarters on the morning of the 8th of September, about half past two o'clock, they were detained some time in the streets of Tacubaya, where Gen. Worth's division was quartered, and then marched to their position in front of the building known as *El Molino del Rey*. Here they were halted, and the men ordered to lie down in the road, to conceal themselves from the troops in Chapultepec. At the dawn of day they were ordered to advance. At this moment the firing of cannon and musketry was very heavy on their left. Approaching to within 100 yards of the foundry, they received an awful shower of grape and musketry, and the column was halted, and sheltered for the moment, against a wall on their right, which at that point threw out a shoulder that intercepted the balls. Capt. Drum's artillery here came into play, and as there were but few men at the pieces at first, Capt. Anderson, leaving his own men, and his sheltered position, ran out to assist in unlimbering the guns. Having aided in placing one gun in position, and seeing that the men were slowly bringing up another by hand, he stepped back to them, and seizing the trail, helped to place it also in position, braving, in this voluntary exposure, a torrent of bullets, which nothing but the most daring and determined bravery could have withstood. As he turned from this gallant service to rejoin his regiment, a few paces in the rear, he was struck by a musket ball, which penetrated his right shoulder with such force that he staggered and was near falling; in a moment after, he received three slugs in his left arm. Without raising his arm, without a complaint, or any intimation whatever of being wounded, the chivalrous Kentuckian remained with his men, waiting the signal to advance. An officer remarked that there was blood on Capt. Anderson's cloak, which he had worn, (having been for some time suffering from a severe attack of the ague,) under the hope of keeping off the chill that day—but although he felt the current of life trickling from a frame already reduced by disease, he had no thought of abandoning the duty, or relinquishing the laurels that lay before him. A moment more, and a voice was heard calling out "Come on!"

Capt. Anderson stepped out and saw Lieut. Pierce, of the 4th Infantry, in the road, waving his hand, the 4th and 7th Infantry being in front, and immediately in advance of the 3d Artillery. Anderson gave the word "Forward! 3d Artillery!" and rushed on. Lieut. Pierce was shot down while calling to him. Very soon, Anderson, disabled, as he had been, was in the inside of the enclosure, being, as we are informed by an eye witness, one of the three first officers that entered. The enemy literally lifted the walls—filling the house tops and every tenable spot, and pouring upon the assailants an incessant and deadly fire. Yet the small, but indomitable, band of Americans pressed on against numbers vastly superior, and covered by walls, while exposed themselves to a fire from every side, and drove the enemy, with great loss, from his strong hold. Here the Captain received another wound from a ball which passed through the right leg a little below the knee. The capture of this point, against such odds, and Capt. Anderson's part in it, were pronounced by a gallant and distinguished officer, who bore an important command on that occasion, as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war. The gallant Capt. Ayres, and the no less gallant Andrews, also bore most conspicuous parts in this heroic assault.

The work was not over. Bravely as our noble fellows had waded through blood and peril to gain the enclosure, they had as yet only reached a position where the battle raged most fiercely; and death was sweeping off its victims at the moment when victory seemed almost within their grasp. The enemy kept up an incessant fire from the houses and walls around, and made repeated attempts to dislodge our troops, without success. For two hours this devoted band maintained the position they had gained, and held the enclosure against unrelenting, bold, and destructive attempts to dislodge them; for two long hours they stood, "few and faint, but fearless still," barely holding what they had so hardly won, but holding it with a grasp so tenacious that it could only be loosened by death. At the end of that time a senior officer arrived with reinforcements, and took the responsibility of command. The fighting and the excitement being over, Capt. Anderson became faint from loss of blood, and found his wounds stiff and painful. A draught of spirits from the canteen of a soldier gave him temporary relief—but he was compelled to lie down—to rest literally on the bed of honor. In a short time he was able to be moved; and being placed on a horse, and accompanied by a brother officer, he was taken back to his quarters.

The wound in Capt. Anderson's shoulder, after receiving which he led his command gallantly for two hours, bearing the brunt of the fiercest of the battle, and performing most valuable services, was so severe as to disqualify him from subsequent duty, and to require his return home to recruit from its effects. The ball is not yet extracted, and his right arm is still, perhaps permanently, disabled, though it is hoped the use of it may be restored.

Frankfort Atheneum.

The Hon. B. STORER, of Cincinnati, will deliver a Lecture before the Association, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, next, at 8 o'clock, in the Representative Chamber. Members of the Legislature, and others visiting Frankfort, are respectfully invited to attend. ANDREW MUNROE, Sec'y.

January 6, 1848.

GENERAL AGENT.

WILLIAM F. LEATHERS, General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands.

RESPECTFULLY informs those requiring such services performed, that he will take charge of any claims for collection in Kentucky, whether for Newspapers, Lawyers, Merchants, or Clerks. He will ride constantly, and during the season visit every part of the State, and make faithful and prompt returns.

REFER TO—J. Switzer, J. C. Herndon, Esq., A. G. Hodges, William Tanner, } Frankfort, Ky.

March 30, 1847. 755-1f

Frankfort Advertisements.

FRANKFORT SHOE STORE,

(Sign of the Big Boot.)

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his old customers and visitors generally, to his large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, All of which were bought at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. Also, a good stock of Gentlemen's fine CALF HOOFES and BLOOMERS, (of my own manufacture,) together with a large stock of

HATS AND CAPS, Of the latest styles. The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell low for cash. SETH BEERS, Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

MANSION HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STS., FRANKFORT.

NELSON SHIELDS

HAS purchased this large and well constructed Hotel, and having thoroughly repaired and refitted it, is now ready to receive and accommodate all who may favor him with a call. Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

WEISIGER HOUSE,

BY THOS. S. THEOBALDS, Frankfort, Kentucky.

HARRY I. TODD, ROBERT H. CRITTENDEN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRANKFORT, KY.

January 1, 1848

L. L. LINDSEY,

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky.

January 1, 1848.

Received per Grey Eagle this day,

AND WARRANTED PURE, 100 PACKAGES containing 6 Gallons each, of superior BICANY and WINE, of all kinds, imported direct. Also, per same Boat, direct from New Orleans:

30 lbs prime Sugar, 60 sacks Rio Coffee, 25 do Java do, 80 barrels Molasses, 70 do Fish, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Also, landing from same Boat:

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 8, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

A MEETING of the friends of a Convention will be held at the Capitol, (Representatives Chamber,) on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. January 8, 1848.

In consequence of the demand for the DAILY COMMONWEALTH containing the proceedings of the Whig members of the Legislature, our edition of yesterday was exhausted before our friends were supplied. We republish the proceedings, that those who failed to get a supply on yesterday, may be accommodated.

Gubernatorial Convention.

At a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Capitol, on the evening of the 6th of January, 1848, WILLIAM K. WALL, Esq., was called to the Chair, and CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH, appointed Secretary.

On motion of B. E. GREY, Esq., the following preamble and resolution was adopted, viz:

Inasmuch as it is represented that a difference of opinion exists amongst the Whig press of Kentucky as to the time of holding the Whig Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor; and since it appears that a very large majority of the counties in which delegates have been selected to that body have indicated the 22d of February next as the most convenient and suitable day—Therefore.

Be it resolved by the Whig members of the General Assembly of Kentucky, That we recommend to the Whigs of the State that the Gubernatorial Convention assemble in the town of Frankfort on the 22d day of February next.

On motion of T. D. BROWN, Esq., the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we, the Whig members of the Legislature, and others of the Whig party here assembled, desiring to see harmony and unanimity prevail in the Whig ranks, do most respectfully beg leave to recommend to the Whigs of the several counties of the State, the propriety and expediency of sending delegates to the Whig Convention as little trammelled as possible by instructions to vote for their respective favorites, and that the delegations be instructed only to vote for the most suitable and available men as our candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, without any reference to personal preferences, or the aggrandizement of particular favorites.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
WM. K. WALL, Ch'm.
CHAS. G. WINTERSMITH, Sec'y.

Gen. SAM HOUSTON has been re-elected Senator from Texas, for six years.

The correspondent of the Delta, writing from the Rio Grande, on the 9th of December, says all things are moving on quietly and smoothly. The Mexicans have come to the conclusion that much more is to be made by trading with our soldiers, than by fighting them.

Maj. GAINES reached Washington City, was sworn in and took his seat in the House of Representatives on the 5th inst.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—The Editor of the *Maine Farmer*, intimates that the object of the expedition to the Dead Sea, ordered by Mr. Polk, may be to fish up Sodom and Gomorrah for the purpose of annexing them to the United States.

Messrs. UNDERWOOD and CRITTENDEN will accept our thanks for important public documents.

We are indebted to Hon. P. W. TOMPKINS, for valuable public documents.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madison, held at Richmond, on the 3d inst., resolutions were adopted to invite Capt. C. M. CLAY to visit the county. Capt. C. is a native of Madison, and this public demonstration of the confidence and affection entertained for him by his old friends and neighbors, cannot fail to touch the heart of the brave and generous hearted soldier.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.—Of this verbose and prolix emanation from the President, we have a few words to say. We have been anxious to lay it before our readers at length, that they may see its absurdities and deformities; but a press of other, and as we believed, much more interesting matter, has prevented its appearing. We shall endeavor to publish it at no very distant day, for it is a document that should be read and preserved; it may be of use hereafter.

The document, in truth, and by all the rules which prior to this day of progression governed the action of the Executive, should have been sent to the 29th Congress; indeed, it reads very much like it had been prepared for that time—and its reading now reminds us of many set speeches of school boys we have heard, which being prepared for "ladies and gentlemen" are unfortunately read on commencement day, to the rougher sex alone. If estimated by its length, it is decidedly the State paper of the age. There is about it, however, an air of concealment, a disingenuousness and a studied perversion of facts, which we have been too often called to notice in the papers from the pen of Mr. Polk. He goes back to the beginning of our Government, and seeks, in the very face of recorded facts to the contrary, to prove that the great statesmen who founded our Republic, never intended that our General Government should ever appropriate money for such purposes as internal improvement, and for the benefit of internal navigation. It goes beyond the doctrine taught by Old Hickory, and completely closes the door to all sorts of improvements for the aid of the inland commerce by Congress.

No constitutional scruples interposed, to save the President from involving this country in a war of conquest; for its prosecution in search of that vague and undefinable idea of "conquering a peace," finds, in his judgment, full warrant in the constitution. The President having led the country into it, it becomes the duty of the country, according to his construction, to shoulder the responsibility and brave the consequences, whatever they may be.

But is there not something queer, if not altogether incomprehensible to the mind of the man accustomed to plain matter-of-fact constructions of plain matter-of-fact powers, in the idea which has possessed the mind of the President, that he may make war while Congress is in session, although the constitution says explicitly, that Congress shall have the power to declare war; and that he may not sanction appropriations for the benefit of internal commerce, notwithstanding it is demanded by a majority of Congress, which has power over the thing appropriated. In the latter step, he professes to have acted from fear of consolidation and concentration of power in the hands of the General Government; but what becomes of this fear when he takes all the power into his own hands, as in the case of the Mexican war! Lest power may be concentrated in the hands of the National Legislature, he steps forward, assumes the reins, and takes all power in his own hands!

Besides, in this matter of Internal Improvement, while he positively refuses to grant money for the improvement of the rivers already under the jurisdiction of the United States, we find him contending with a foreign power for the right to make a railroad or canal through foreign territory! Money may not be expended by Congress, according to Mr. Polk, to build a Railroad from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, or to remove an obstruction from the Mississippi or Missouri rivers; but according to the same learned authority, the Congress of the United States may appropriate money to build a Railroad or cut Canals in the republic of Mexico!

The voters of the city of Lexington, decided on Saturday last, by a vote of 282 to 141, that the City Council shall have power to grant licenses to retail spirituous liquors!

Our town is pretty well filled with gentlemen of the Democratic party. They have come together, it is understood, to select their candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

THIRTEEN GUNS will be fired to-day, by order of the General Assembly, in honor of the glorious victory achieved by the American forces under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans on the 8th of Jan. 1815.

The lovers of sweet music will bear in mind the CONCERT at the Mansion House to-night.

Why how now; art not ashamed; thou misshapen lump of flesh to presume to intrude thyself amongst those whose delicate fingers have ne'er been soiled by vulgar toil. Look at thyself; dost think thou art shaped like a hand. 'Stead of being smooth and polished, as is the fashion, thou art rough and cracked. Thy fingers, that should be plump and taper, are short, and stubbed, and like anything in the world save fingers; thy knuckles like unsightly knots on some old tree; but if thou wilt force thyself among thy betters, be sure thou go masqued; get thee a glove to hide thy deformities, for sure art thou, if seen, to bring thy owner to disgrace as a low born mechanic. 'What matter, tho' thou hast fashioned the gigantic vessel, that bids defiance alike to winds and waves, and with almost the speed of the Leviathan ploughs its way o'er the trackless and unfathomable deep? What matters, tho' thou hast made Heaven's keen lightning subservient to thy will, and chained it to do thy bidding; or that thou hast, by thy cunning, made the loom whose fabrics are as light and delicate as the gossamer, and as bright and beautiful as the hues of the arch rainbow in a summer's shower! What matters, tho' thou hast by thy industry built the Press, that mighty lever that moves the world; or that thou hast raised the vast dome whose symmetry and colossal proportions appear almost to bid old Time himself defiance! What then, think'st thou that for these thou art fit to mingle with the rulers of the land, or join with Beauty in the folds of the mazy dance. Fie, thou art presumptuous, and should be whipped.

These thoughts were suggested by hearing a remark made by a person in a ball room; it was this: "Oh, he's only a mechanic, just look at his hand!"

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DELTA.—MR. TRIST—HIS POSITION.—The following interesting paragraph is from a letter from "Mustang," dated at the city of Mexico on the 4th ult.:

I have been puzzled for the last ten days to fathom the object of the detention of the train, with which Mr. Trist is going to Vera Cruz on his road home. Everything has, apparently, been ready for that time, but it has been detained from day to day without any perceptible cause, and Mr. Trist is so cautious in reference to "matters of State," that even his most intimate acquaintances cannot "talk enough out of him," as we say here to base an opinion upon. However, I think my letters from Queretaro, the present seat of the Mexican Government, which are to the 2d inst., throw some light upon it. The information I have received is undoubtedly correct, and I have no hesitation in unequivocally vouching for its accuracy. At the time Mr. Trist received his communications from our Government, he had already entered into the preliminaries of negotiating a peace with the Mexican Government; and the Mexican commissioners are now in this city, clothed with the power to conclude such negotiations. The Mexican Government, in conjunction with the convention of the Governors of the different States, just adjourned, have determined that they will make an "honorable peace;" and that "it is not dishonorable in them to sell their territory." My letters further inform me that Mr. Trist will continue and conclude his negotiations, if possible, before he leaves here—that although he was directed by his Government to return home at the earliest possible period, yet still they had not abrogated his powers while he remained in the country. Of this my informant may be mistaken. It has been currently circulated that Mr. Trist received peremptory orders to cease his official capacity on the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's communication. However, be this true or not, if Mr. Trist is the man I have taken him to be, he will conclude a peace, if the Mexicans

are willing to make it upon the terms we have offered. Considering the character of these people as a nation, and the circumstances existing, the interests of the United States require at his hands; if he should delay or refuse, the opportunity will not probably again offer shortly, and in the course of the delay ensuing, we will be compelled, in accordance with the policy at present adopted by our Government, to reorganize our army, increase it to at least 75,000 men—as the idea of occupying the country properly with the army at present in the field is farcical, and not based upon a correct knowledge of the affairs existing, to say nothing of the train of evils and difficulties that will follow. Therefore, I contend, let the instructions be what they may, if an opportunity offers to Mr. Trist of negotiating peace, he should assume the responsibility at all hazards, and the country will sustain him. There is no doubt but that the Mexican Congress, which sits in January, will confirm any treaty the Government may make, as a large majority of them have been elected with the special pledge to support the present Government; this, together with the pledge of the Government to sustain the movement, I think, warrants the belief that the treaty, if made, will be confirmed by the Mexicans. I think that the delay of the train, as it is only Mr. Trist's escort, is significant of his intentions, and I hope that he will at least hear what the Mexicans have to say.

An address delivered before the "Frankfort Athenaeum," by Col. C. S. TODD, late Minister to Russia.

[Published by request of the Athenaeum.]

"RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS."

(CONTINUED.)
The Nobility of Russia consists of some ten or twelve grades; the highest in rank are the descendants of the ancient Princes, of the Dukedom, prior to the Empire, and those who are created by the Emperor in consideration of eminent public service; then Counts; then an inferior grade of Princes. All officers of the Army who reach the grade of Colonel, are considered as ennobled; but society, as the higher circles are called, consists only of the first four or five grades. These all receive a liberal education, and many of them are permitted to travel into other countries, and are distinguished by their polished manners, and their intellectual accomplishments. Many of the Nobility have immense estates, including often 10,000 Serfs, with more land than they can cultivate. The deference paid to them by the Peasantry, is more marked than with our Republican notions we could conceive it to be possible. It will be difficult, in the limits allowed to these remarks, to dwell upon the manners and customs of the Nobility or of the etiquette which is so exacting at the Court; but I may be allowed to pause a moment on the female character of the wealthier classes. These are educated in a liberal style, and many of their accomplishments are useful, as well as ornamental. They have a fine taste for music, and embroidery, of which latter, I have some elegant specimens, as Souvenirs, in return for American books. The children of both sexes are taught from an early period to observe the most courteous manner, and a laudable neatness of dress, in which they as much deserve to be models to our own children, as in their remarkable efficiency in the knowledge of modern languages. I have often heard the children at the family table, speak in four languages: French, German, Russian and English, and acquired in the order mentioned. The three qualities for which the Ladies merit particular notice, consists in their graceful movements, neat costume, combining richness, with simplicity and unaffected manners; in all these they excel the more intellectual English, and the sprightly, though less dignified French, and I hope I may be pardoned for saying, that in these respects, they are in advance of our own Ladies, though in freshness of beauty, in symmetry of form, intellectual vivacity and real nobility of character, every American who travels abroad, will admit that our own have no superiors in any land.

The second class of persons in Russia, consisting of the various grades of Merchants, the Shopkeepers, and Handicraft Tradesmen, have many peculiar qualities; they adhere in dress, to the national costume, though in a style more European than that of the Serf. As traders, they are astute and enterprising, and Peter well described them when he told the Jews on entering his Empire, that "they were welcome to cheat his subjects if they could." This class is making rapid strides in intelligence and in the useful qualities of the citizens, and form, with the Serfs, objects of deep solicitude in the ameliorating measures of the Emperor. The Serfs, amounting to forty millions, of which fifteen millions belong to the Crown, are objects of great interest to the traveler. Up to the middle of the sixteenth century, there were no slaves in Russia, except a few prisoners of war, and the Peasants, or agricultural workmen, the most numerous class of inhabitants in Russia, could change their abode once a year, on the 23d of April, St. George's day. One of the Czars or Rulers, Boris Godanoff, about the middle of the sixteenth century, decreed that in future no Peasant should have the right of changing his master, and should remain forever the resident of the same place, so that by selling the landed property, the Peasants also, were sold. The successors of the Czar Boris, up to the time of the Emperor Alexander, (1800,) gave away a large quantity of crown land to the Nobility, as a remuneration for their services, and transferred the Peasants who resided on those lands; thus converting free Peasants into Serfs, or slaves, up to the eighteenth century, when Catherine the 2d declared that they were not slaves, but only vassals or Peasants, attached to the glebe. The Emperor Alexander, at his accession to the Throne, prohibited the further distribution of Government lands inhabited by Peasants, and in 1815, undertook the task of liberating the Peasants of Russia. He persuaded a majority of the proprietors of estates, in the three western provinces of the Empire, called the Baltic provinces, containing 2,000,000 of inhabitants, to give liberty to their Serfs on certain conditions. These were discussed by a committee of the proprietors and approved by the Emperor. No disturbance grew out of the arrangement, and in 1823 there remained no slave in these provinces. If I had the time I could describe the process of this gradual emancipation; merely remarking that the liberated Serfs were not allowed to leave those provinces, nor to go into the interior provinces where slavery still exists. In the last twenty years, the Emperor Nicholas has enacted several laws securing privileges to the Serfs in the remaining provinces of Russia; such as that no Serf could be sold separately from his family, nor the family from the estate, nor that the proprietor should require of the Serf more than three days labor in the week. Half of the whole number of Serfs do not work on the land of their proprietors, but pay him a certain sum and receive from him a portion of land. Many Peasants buy their own time, and are engaged as Artisans or Shopkeepers in the various towns.

The first impression of admiration that strikes the traveler on entering St. Petersburg, is directed to the deep clear river, noble quays of granite, with iron railing, splendid streets, magnificent palaces, and the hundred churches with lofty spires and gilded domes; and then he turns with astonishment from these monuments of civilization, to look at the people who have reared them; Serfs with their long beards, clad in sheep skin coats with the wool inside.

The resources of Russia are of vast extent. Independently of the productions of her soil and of her workshops, &c., she has great mineral wealth. Gold, platinum, copper and iron, abound in greater quantities than in any other portion of Europe, if not of the Globe, though no mines of coal are to be found. The consumption of this article, at St. Petersburg, is supplied as ballast in the ships, and is as cheap as at New Castle. In her geographical position so compact, in her military capacities, in her warlike character, and her vast energies concentrated by the genius of one mind, Russia may be regarded as the first Northern Power in Europe, if not the equal of any on the Continent. Like our own beloved land, she is the child of the eighteenth century. In the last 100 years she has advanced as rapidly as her neighbors, in all that constitutes the strength of a State, if we except the results which flow only from the diffusion of intelligence among the masses. Like our own country, she is formidable in her offensive as well as defensive attitude. She, by her isolated position and gigantic army; we by our extended coast and efficient marine; under a proper system of culture she, like the United States, possesses ample means for feeding her own people, and of contributing to the wants of other Nations. In all substantial respects, the two powers are the most independent on the Globe. They have no conflicting points of contact; they are destined to be the best neighbors, because they are so far off. The power of steam is working wonders in both. Railroads will give them permanent tranquility, for in the concentrated means of war, are found the surest guarantees of peace. The capacity which their internal facilities afford for precipitating a large military force, from the interior to the frontier, will preserve both from invasion, while in Russia, the vast Railroads contemplated by the Emperor, for uniting the Baltic with the Black Sea and the Caspian, will give him the power to invade the contiguous nations, at the same time, his standing army, permitted from this power of sudden concentration, to be reduced in numbers and expense, is engaged in preserving the public peace at home. With this interesting Nation, we have always maintained a friendly intercourse. It is a sublime spectacle—worthy the contemplation of other powers, to see two great Nations, the most extensive in territory and resources, in the Old and in the New World, always living in peace. As to them, the Temple of Janus has been always shut; may it never be opened! and may I not renew to you an expression of the sentiment in which, with the independence and courtesy of a Kentuckian, I indulged in my last interview with the Emperor, that the day might soon arrive when the power of the United States and Russia, by sea and by land, should be such as to command all the Nations of the earth to be at peace.

(To be continued.)

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court assembled—Present, MARSHALL, Chief Justice, and BLACK and SIMPSON, Judges.

Friday, January 7, 1848.

CASES DECIDED.

Combs v. Stewart & Co., decree, Fayette; affirmed.
Stucker v. Kitchen, decree, Scott; affirmed.
Meriwether v. Woolfolk, &c., decree, Louisville; affirmed.
Hudson v. Beck, decree, Bourbon; affirmed.
Sanne v. Duncan, decree, Bourbon; reversed.
Strader v. Hatchel, judgment, Jefferson; reversed.
ORDERS.
Worth v. Lilly, decree, Bourbon.
Valliantingham v. Way, &c., decree, Owen;
Ford v. Wright, decree, Owen;
Wilbore v. Hancock, judgment, Owen;
Rogers v. Wickliffe, decree, Fayette; were argued.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THIS STATE has been in session for several days, and have located its future meetings in our town. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:
M. E. Sir Knight HENRY WINSTON, of Frankfort, G. M.
M. E. Sir Knight NATHANIEL LARDE, of Louisville, D. G. M.
M. E. Sir Knight JOSEPH A. PETERS, of Versailles, G. G.
M. E. Sir Knight JOHN F. LAVER, of Lexington, G. Cap. Gen.
M. E. Sir Knight SOLOMON K. GRANT, of Louisville, G. Priate.
M. E. Sir Knight BOBBE RILEY, of Versailles, S. G. W.
M. E. Sir Knight JOHN OWEN, of Louisville, J. G. W.
M. E. Sir Knight PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, G. R.
M. E. Sir Knight THOMAS C. ORRER, of Lexington, G. Tr.
M. E. Sir Knight ISAAC CUNNINGHAM, of Clark Co., G. St. Bear.
M. E. Sir Knight JOHN McCracken, of Lexington, G. Sw'd. Br.
M. E. Sir Knight THOMAS U. KINKADE, of Versailles, G. W.
M. E. Sir Knight DANIEL EPPERSON, of Frankfort, G. S.

To the Whigs of Franklin County.

A notice having been published in the Commonwealth, calling upon the friends of Gen. Z. TAYLOR, without regard to party, to meet at the Court House on Monday the 15th inst., to send delegates to the Taylor Convention to meet in Frankfort on the 22d of February next, we respectfully suggest that the Whigs of Franklin county assemble at the Court House on Saturday the 29th day of this month, to select delegates to attend the Whig State Convention, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and, also, to appoint delegates to the National Whig Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.
January 5, 1848. MANY WHIGS.

A COUNTY MEETING.

The friends of GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR in Franklin county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Frankfort on the 17th day of this month, (being the third Monday,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent them in the Taylor Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February next. This call is made without regard to party; but all who are anxious to see the Government administered in accordance with the views and plan of Washington, are earnestly requested to attend.
January 3, 1848.

COLONIZATION NOTICE.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society, will be held in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 29th of January, 1848, at 7 o'clock, P. M. John A. McClung, Esq., of Mason county, will address the meeting. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. The papers published in the State will please publish this notice.
B. WINGATE, Sec. Ken. Col. Soc.

HENRY SAMUEL'S

TENSORIAL INSTITUTE.

On the East Side of St. Clair Street, opposite the Mansion House. HAVING enlarged his Shop, he is prepared to attend to all that may come.
He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of the best Cigars and Tobacco, at wholesale or retail.
Also, a full supply of Gloves, Cravats, Hdkfs., Combs, Brushes, Oil and Perfumes, of the best quality, all of which he will sell at low prices. Call upon him for renewing dandruff.
By careful attention to business, he hopes to share the public patronage. Having engaged Barbers inferior to none in the west, he feels confident of success.
January 8, 1848.

Wanted.

A NEGRO WOMAN for the ensuing year, (without encumbrance,) a good cook and washer, for which a liberal price will be paid. Enquire at this Office.
January 7, 1848.—6-4td

Mackerel.

25 HALF BARRELS, Nos. 1 and 2, Mackerel; also 25 quarter bbls. Nos. 1 and 2, Mackerel, a very superior article just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
Jan. 1, 1848.

Invaluable Family Companion.

SIX LECTURES ON THE USES OF THE LUNGS, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; expounding causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. It contains, easy, practical, and pure, a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 321 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9 cts. by SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy by mail, to any part. The trade supplied.
February 16, 1847.—749-cowly.

General Advertisements.

LAW BOOKS.

THE attention of legal gentlemen is called to the following LAW BOOKS, which will be sold at the lowest Western prices, to-wit:
Bacon's Abridgment, 10 vols. Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
East's Reports, 6 vols. Equity Pleadings.
Digest N. York Reports, 4 vols. Partnership.
U. S. Digest, 3 vols. Prom. Notes.
Daniel's Chy. Practice, 3 vols. Sales.
Hilliard on Real Property, Bills.
Greenleaf on Evidence, Agency.
Fearn on Remainders, Bailments.
Phillips on Insurance, Conflict of Laws.
Foster on Obligations, Robert on Frauds.
Starke on Slender, Ballantine on Limitations.
Clancy on Husband and Wife, Wheaton's Amer. Criminal Law.
Phillips on Evidence, 4 vols. Cooper's Justiciary.
Toller's Law of Executors, Smith's Chancery Practice.
Holtzhouse's Law Dictionary, Tillinghast's Adams on Eject.
Stephen on Pleading, Walker's American Law.
Mifflord's Pleading, ALSO.
A complete set of KENTUCKY REPORTS, (except Hughes and Sneed, which are considered of little value.)
January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Kentucky Statutes.

A FEW copies of the Kentucky Statutes, complete, can be furnished, provided immediate application be made.
January 6, 1848. W. M. TODD.

Gold Pens.

A NEW lot of Brown & Bagley's best Gold Pens, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Mathematical Instruments, OF McCallister's Make, beautiful and perfect, just received and for sale at (Jan. 6.) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Fashionable Hats.

THE most beautiful Mole-skin, Beaver and Nutria HATS, of the latest finish, and comfortable fit. A good supply always on hand. Also, Cloth and Fur CAPS, at W. M. TODD'S, No. 1, Swigert's Row.
January 6.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

I HAVE on hand a small, but well selected lot of MEDICAL BOOKS, consisting of:
Cyclopedia Practical Medicine, Condie on Diseases of Children, 4 vols.
Dunglison's Physiology, Med. Dictionary.
Watson's Practice, Deveres on Females.
Wilson's Anatomy, Churchill on Diseases of Children.
Smith and Horner's Anatomical Atlas, Parrot on Fever, new edition.
Ferguson's Practice Surgery, Elliot's Medical Formulary.
Liston and Muttet's do., Record on Venereal.
Celsus's System of do., Carpenter's Physiology, Brodie on Diseases of Urinary Organs.
Churchill's Midwifery, Cooper on Dislocations and Fractures.
Hope on the Heart, (U. S. Dispensary, new edition.
Prout on the Stomach, At which will be sold low, and respectfully invites the profession to give him a call.
January 6. No. 1, Swigert's Row.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Miscellaneous Books.

I HAVE some of the very best Standard Works, which I will sell low, and request those desiring to make valuable additions to their Libraries, to call and look over my stock.
January 6. W. M. TODD.

Fancy Stationery.

A N assortment of Fancy Stationery of the newest styles, on hand at (Jan. 6.) TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Fine Pocket Cutlery.

JUST received, by Express from Philadelphia, an assortment of J. PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, of Rogers and Wostenholme's best Manufacture, and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

Notions.

PURSES, Pocket Books, Purse Silk, Rings, Steel Beads and Tassels, Combs, Hair and Shaving Brushes, Steel Pens, Sealing Wax, &c., for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE.
January 6.

American Almanac, 1848.

THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for 1848. ALSO, McCulloch's Kentucky Farmer's Almanac; Morton & Griswold's Western Farmer's Almanac; Laurence's Rural Register and Almanac. For sale by the hundred, dozen or single copy, at January 6. TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

Servants to Hire.

TWO first rate female Servants, without incumbrance, and three Men. Enquire at this Office.
January 7, 1848.—6-6t

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

A N additional supply of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, of the very best make. Also, Calf, Kip and Coarse Brogans, received a few days since, and for sale at W. M. TODD'S, First door below the Mansion House.
January 6.

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance Fade."

Colored Daguerreotype Portraits. W. H. MCCONNELL, having just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with all the late improvements in the art, offers his professional services to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and see specimens.
Rooms on Ann Street, opposite the Weisiger House, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store. January 6, 1848.

THE ALLEGHANIAN



WILL GIVE A CONCERT

At the Mansion House, on Saturday Evening, Jan. 8, at which they will sing many new and popular SONGS, DUETS, QUARTETS, &c. Single Tickets 50 cents. Two Tickets will admit a Gentleman and two Ladies—to be had at the Hotels and door. Doors open at 7 o'clock—Concert begins at 7 o'clock.
January 4, 1848.

Negro Woman for Sale.

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about 32 years old, with two Children, the eldest a girl about 7 years old, and the other 4 years old, will be sold on very good terms, to one not desiring to take them out of the State. For further particulars, inquire at this Office.
January 5, 1848.—w1tdtf

Steam Engine for Sale.

I WILL SELL a small STEAM ENGINE, nearly new, on very accommodating terms. It is 16 1/2 inch cylinder, 16 inches stroke, and all apparatus necessary for moving Machinery, except Boiler. It may be seen at my Steam Plank Dressing Manufactory, on Wilkinson street, near Judge Brown's. Any person wishing an Engine, would do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Frankfort, January 4, 1848. JACOB BEAVERSON.

London Porter.

10 DOZEN QUART BOTTLES SUPERIOR LONDON PORTER, just received and for sale by TODD & CRITTENDEN.
Jan. 1, 1848.

I. O. of O. F.

PHOENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. of O. F., under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday Evening at their new Hall, corner of Main and Ann Streets, immediately opposite the Weisiger House, at 6 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to visit us.
Wm. A. Todd, Secretary.
January 1, 1848.

JOHN M. OREM & CO.,

(BRANCH OF JOHN M. OREM & CO., BALTIMORE.) Superior Clothing and Tailoring Establishment.

No. 145, Main Street, 4 doors below 4th, Cincinnati, O. ALWAYS on hand a large assortment of superior Ready Made CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Also, PIECE GOODS, which will be made to order in the best style, at short notice. Cincinnati, Jan. 1, 1848.

